

G-35

BARD  
S  
1  
F23349  
v.25:  
no.19-33  
1964

# the organized farmer

Vol. 25 August 31, 1964, Edmonton, Alberta No. 19

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

## THE WAY AHEAD: Co-op Label Marks Paths of Future

By Paul Babey

Very recently, I attended the American Institute of Co-operation which was held in East Lansing, Michigan, some 80 miles north of Detroit. East Lansing is largely a campus town, site of East Michigan State University, and it is a very pretty place.

While flying there in a jet liner, we could not help but notice the peacefully picturesque Canadian countryside as our plane glided swiftly through the air. The farm lands across the prairies are very colorful at this time of year, the green in Alberta gradually changing to a harvest gold in the southern portion of Manitoba and the Dakotas. Flying among the clouds, one could get the impression that this is a peaceful agriculture, facing no problems. But getting down to earth once more, we realize we must ponder over prices, marketing, production, etc.

Crossing from Windsor to Detroit has its peculiar side. Our American neighbors are to the south, yet one travels north from Canada to get to the U.S. in the Detroit-Windsor area.

Detroit is a large, highly industrialized city. It was a pleasant feeling to meet fellow Canadians—Hank Boles, his wife, and the Federated Co-op group, at the Detroit bus depot.

Posters were plastered everywhere, attracting voters' attention to the names and faces of candidates for the senate, the presidency, and other posts in this United States election year.

No matter how you cut Michigan's economic pie, agriculture gets the second biggest slice—791 millions of dollars annually. Only the automobile industry surpasses agriculture. There are 108,000 farms and 206,000 farm workers. Livestock and products make up 54% of agricultural production, field crops 27%, fruit and vegetables 15%.

East Lansing proudly boasts of Michigan State University. Fruit trees are in abundance throughout the entire campus. The Red Cedar River flows through the heart of the grounds, providing natural beauty and a haven for water fowl. New construction is evident throughout—intended to meet the needs of tomorrow. Five thousand acres make up the campus, assuring space for future development. Last year, enrollment totalled 30,000 students from every State in the Union. Two thousand of them have chosen the profession of agriculture.

### PUNCH TO START

The Sunday evening reception and get acquainted session will never be forgotten. Michigan Co-op leaders and their wives were very cordial and hospitable. A real treat to see were the beautiful fresh roses set around an ice punch bowl. The bowl itself was half a watermelon shell, filled with a fruit juice-rhubarb based punch served with other tasty "goodies."

It was a rewarding experience to rub shoulders with farm and co-op people from all over the many states including Puerto Rico and Canada. Alberta was represented by Mr. and Mrs. Hank

Boles, Public Relations, Federated Co-op; Mr. and Mrs. Charles White; Dean Lien, Information Service U.F.A. Co-op, and myself. Also in attendance were Jeannette Kopech, Judy Burwell, and Kathy Dafour from Saskatchewan, winners of a contest sponsored by Federated Co-op.

### WHAT IS THE A.I.C.?

The American Institute of Co-operation is a large assembly of farm and co-operative leaders who meet to consider the farm economy, and the part co-ops should play in meeting the needs of the farm people. Over 1700 delegates were registered, making up a total of 2500. Even more significant were the 833 young people in attendance whose average age was seventeen.

The theme of the conference was "Dynamic Dimensions for Farmer Co-operatives." Keynote speaker C. B. Ratchford, Dean of Extension Division, University of Missouri, told the delegates "It is self evident that the number of farmers is decreasing and the average size of farm business is increasing. Even if this trend continues there will still be several million farmers in competition

## MILK CRISIS SPARKS MEETING

A meeting between Bashaw milk producers and officials of the Carnation Company is to take place Thursday afternoon (Sept. 3) in the office of Agriculture Minister H. E. Strom.

FUA representatives participating will be Paul Babey and Bill Harper.

A review will be made of the situation which led to the decision to cut off 124 milk shippers after September 30, by the Carnation Company condensery in Wetaskiwin.

## TURKEY SURPLUS THREATENS

Turkeys are haunting the dreams of farm organization leaders and turkey producers alike these days. And the story is an old one — U.S. surplus — imports — falling prices.

In a statement Monday August 31, FUA President Paul Babey, expressed his concern over importation of American surplus turkeys, which could adversely affect Canadian prices this fall.

"Turkey producers are concerned about American imports into Canada," he said, "If these

### Executive to Meet

The FUA executive will meet in Edmonton Wednesday Sept. 2. Convention plans and plans for the Operation Sign-up (the 1964 membership drive) will be considered.

with each other. Economists say this is perfect competition."

He added that "surely as night will come, these conditions mean low prices and low incomes for farmers—so low that only the most successful and lucky will survive unless some external force intervenes." "The simple facts are," he concluded, "that agriculture, by one device or another, must stick together to determine its collective destiny."

In his annual report A.I.C. president J. K. Stern of Washington, D.C. said, "Farming is the biggest business in the country—with 25 times the invested capital of General Motors, our largest industrial corporation."

"We have a production machine equal to any space-age program," he said, "but a marketing machine that in too many instances resembles a Model T rather than a Thunderbird."

"In order to match muscle in the market place," he challenged, "our co-operatives must co-ordinate, consolidate, or merge, at a much bolder pace than is presently being done. Why can't we translate more of our know-how into increased net farm incomes," he asked, then answered, "We can but will we?"

The entire conference was geared to a futuristic outlook to see how co-operatives could adjust to meet the challenging needs of tomorrow's farmers. Many separate sessions were held simultaneously covering fields of marketing, research and education, communication, petroleum, farm credit, co-operative transportation.

I was impressed by the marketing sessions covering livestock, and fruits and vegetables. Generally speaking the American farmers have made much more extensive use of their co-operatives. However, during discussions it was very obvious that if marketing co-operatives had control of all of the product, then they would be in a position to do a much better job.

Marketing mechanisms and systems are examples of how people adapt to conceal their weakness. In keeping pace with new trends,

continue, they will have disastrous effects on prices this fall."

Mr. Babey pointed out that total Canadian turkey production tops 120 million pounds this year. Since January approximately 8 million pounds have been imported from the United States. "This combined total," Mr. Babey said, "Equals the predicted Canadian consumption of turkey for the year."

Mr. Babey emphasized, "If the American surplus imports are not curtailed, they are bound to drive Canadian prices down, at the very time when our production is coming onto the market."

This matter will be discussed at the A.F.A. Board Meeting on Friday, September 4. An attempt will be made by the farm organizations to map an effective course of action to deal with this problem.

GENERAL SCIENCES

co-operatives in some states are bargaining price-wise for the individual producer, before his cattle move directly from feedlot to packer.

### CHALLENGE TO YOUTH

One of the most remarkable features of the entire conference was the emphasis on youth itself. Almost half of the representatives were people of 17 years of age.

Their program consisted of detailed studies culminating in a Quiz on Farm Business. Looking over the questionnaire senior leaders were thankful that they were not put through the same test. A highlight of the young people's (Continued on Page 2)

## Pilot Committee Meets

On Thursday afternoon Sept 3, a committee to review the Alberta Hog Marketing Board plan will meet in the FUA Office. Purpose of the meeting will be to consider any new developments in the hog marketing picture since the decision to postpone the Marketing Board plebiscite.

This pilot committee consists of Harold Peterson, vice president of Alberta Livestock Co-op, Jim McFall, secretary of the A.F.A., and Ed Nelson, former FUA head.

## BEWARE C.O.D. TRICK

It has come to the attention of the F.U.A. that a company based in Winnipeg has been sending un-ordered merchandise to householders, C.O.D.

Star Watch Repairs of Winnipeg has been the subject of two or three complaints to the Better Business Bureau in this regard.

The complaints are to the effect that this company has sent watches to people who had not ordered them. Thinking the merchandise had been ordered by someone in the family, the C.O.D. charges were paid. Only then it was discovered that nothing had been ordered from the company.

Star Watch Repairs promises faithfully to pay back the C.O.D. costs in full, if the householder demands it, says the Better Business Bureau. However, this promise has not yet been tested, to the Bureau's knowledge.

B.B.B. recommends if you didn't order anything from this company, don't accept any C.O.D's sent to you by Star Watch repairs.

## MILK MARKET VANISHES

A milk market crisis in Central Alberta has hit hard at the hopes of 124 Bashaw district farmers.

At an F.U.A. sponsored meeting called Monday evening, (Aug. 17) in the Manfred-Schultz Hall, 25 miles west of Ponoka, 85 milk producers sought a way out of a situation which catches them with a large investment in dairy herds and milk production equipment set up to fill a market which has suddenly vanished like a mirage.

In April 1962, the Carnation Company began operation of its new condensery in Wetaskiwin. This sparked what company officials describe as an "unforeseeable rapid development of milk volume" delivered to the plant.

According to company spokesmen, this large volume began out-running consumer market requirements. Last month, it was decided to stop buying milk from just under one quarter of the 570 farmers shipping to the Wetaskiwin plant.

Four milk collection routes center in the Bashaw area are to be eliminated by September 30. So far, no alternative market for this surplus production has been found.

F.U.A. president Paul Babey was invited to the Manfred-Schultz meeting by its organizers. He told the farmers he was surprised that the Carnation plant had not done more to discourage over-production, but that much of the blame for the present situation had to rest on the shoulders of the producers. "Now, you must work together," he emphasized.

Two programs, designed to salvage something from the circumstances, were agreed upon at the meeting. First, a producer committee will try to organize an association of all producers shipping milk to the Carnation plant, including the 124 affected by the cut back. This association will try to stabilize the available market

### through a system of contracts.

The second program will be to approach the Agricultural Stabilization Board, with a plan to have them take part of the Carnation surplus for a few months, until the producers affected by the cut-back can work out adjustments. Representatives from the 124 producers will contact MP's MLA's, etc to outline this proposal. The F.U.A. will contact the provincial and federal ministers of agriculture to try gain support for the scheme.

Another proposal may be looked into. The possibility of developing a "first grade cheese" industry in the area was discussed. It was suggested that this might prove to be a long term solution. However, the immediate problem remains—what can be done to ease the blow to 124 milk producers who have suddenly lost their market.

### CARD OF THANKS

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the many locals, members and boards of the F.U.A. and F.W.U.A., Alberta Wheat Pool, U.F.A. Co-op, and the U.G.G. for their expressions of sympathy, floral tributes, memorial tributes and offers of assistance during our recent bereavement.

C. J. Versluys and family  
Champion, Alberta

# NOVEMBER

# 9

## F.U.A. TOUR LEAVES SEPT. 25

Final stages of preparations for the F.U.A. Tour of China, Japan, The Philippines, Hong Kong, and Hawaii are nearing completion.

Born of a resolution passed at the 1962 F.U.A. convention, the tour is attracting wide interest in agricultural circles. Whether or not the objectives of the trip, to encourage trade between Canada and the Asian industrial countries, will be reached remains to be seen. If interest and enthusiasm mean anything, the trip could really pay off.

The tour will see some of the historical sights, industries, farms, and cities—including Hong Kong, Tokyo, Manila, Canton, Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, and Nanking. A few of the tourists will only have time to see China. Others will continue through Japan and the Philippines for another week or so. Some may be away as long as five weeks.

### GOVERNMENT INVITATION

The People's Republic of China has invited the F.U.A. Tour to be special guests of the government at the October 1st National Holiday celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic. The group will also attend the China Export Commodity Fair in Canton on October 15.

Arrangements for the tour have been made by "Tourinco" through All-Ways Travel Bureau Ltd. in Winnipeg.

At least thirty people will be on the tour. Last minute decisions may include one or two more people, but at press time, this was indefinite.

The names of the people on the tour reads like a "Who's Who" of farm organizations. Tour members represent nearly all of the farm co-operatives. Farm experience of all kinds is represented. Dryland farmers, irrigation farmers, feedlot operators, etc., are on the tour. Two of the members have had experience shepherding purebred livestock shipments overseas.

Names of tour participants will be released later. At present, it is enough to say that these people will represent well the people on the farms back home. This tour could be an important breakthrough in trading relations with the vast oriental market. In a world of

quickly changing patterns of commerce and contact, the agricultural industry has to begin taking the lead if it is to fulfill its own potential. It will be very interesting to see what future developments stem from this adventure.

## TOUR SEEKS SWINE

An interesting sidelight of the up-coming F.U.A. Tour of the Orient is the search some tour members will make for a breed of early maturing swine.

Dr. Weslie Combs, animal scientist at the University of Alberta, has found a clue to what might be a very significant future development in swine breeding. Native Chinese hogs, of a type not known in the Western world, are reported to reach sexual maturity from two to three months earlier than hogs presently raised on Alberta farms.

Says Dr. Combs, this trait could open up a brand new area of research and development in swine breeding. Though he is not going on the tour himself, he has asked individuals on the tour to seek these animals out.

These Chinese hogs, reportedly found in the northern parts of the country, are said to be small, dark, and grizzly. They are grazing animals, smaller than our breeds. Yet, to an animal scientist like Dr. Combs, the early maturity trait of this inconspicuous little animal is exciting enough to more than make up for its other shortcomings.

But do these pigs exist? Dr. Combs doesn't know for sure. They haven't been reported in any scientific journals for 25 years. In that time, China has been swept by a war, and a revolution.

If these hogs do exist, then Dr. Combs wants to find out about it. After that, he can begin to negotiate some way to bring representatives of the breed to the University's new animal breeding facilities being built near Edmonton.

His hope is to be able to combine this early maturing trait with the other traits which have been put into our meat type hogs—carcass quality, high feed conversion rates, cut-out value, etc. This would add one more very valuable characteristic to Canadian hogs.

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

activities was the Very Important People night—V.I.P. Fifteen rural youth representative of farm organizations were interviewed by Roy Battles, executive director of Broadcasting Services, Washington, D.C.

Charles White, representing the Jr. F.U.A., was one of the panel members. He cited the importance of co-operatives to a young farmer

in providing maximum returns, using the grain co-operatives as a shining example. All V.I.P.'s related their experiences in their organizations, and emphasized the important tool that co-operatives can be for people who want to work together for mutual benefit.

One of the young people summed up the Institute in this way: "Youth needs a challenge, a responsibility, a feeling of being part of something vital as they plan for their future. To me the A.I.C. and its work with youth is a solid solution."

### WORLD'S HOPE

Delegates decided to reconvene next year at Kansas City, Missouri.

On the last night, at the final general meeting, an address was given by Jerry Voorhis, executive director of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. In his concluding talk Voorhis said "Co-operatives are the hope of the world." He declared, "They could strengthen the farmers' position in the market place and help establish grassroots peace throughout the world."

During the conference it was clearly evident that American farmers are confronted with problems similar to those faced by Canadian agriculture. However they have accomplished much more than we have through co-operative effort. I noticed that the U.S. Department of Agriculture promotes

co-operatives as a necessary tool for agricultural producers.

It is amazing to hear of the size of many co-operatives, and the percentage of the nation's business that they are doing.

It was rather sad to see the conference come to a close. Canadian delegates wondered why we have not yet established a Canadian Institute of Co-operation. This is a good question. If more people participated in the A.I.C. I'm convinced it would not be long before we had something similar in Canada. Perhaps this is one project that Canadian farm and co-op leaders could work towards.

\* \* \*

### BASHAW CRISIS

Arriving at home one cannot help but ponder over the farmers' dilemma. We continue to drive for increased productive efficiency, resulting in over-production—hoping that a miracle will happen and that a saturated market will absorb the increase. This problem became very evident when I recently attended a meeting in the Bashaw area. I will deal with it briefly to illustrate what farm leaders have said for years, "If farmers want to control their economic destiny—they better start looking into the field of marketing."

Early in 1962 the Carnation Company decided to open a condensed milk plant in Wetaskiwin. Farmers were led to believe that

here was a new market for their milk and that the plant could process all of their production.

Farm and co-operative leaders were of a different opinion. They wrote articles in the Wetaskiwin and Ponoka papers pointing out that the company could not create a new market. It was actually a case of a market transfer from another area. They concluded that if farmers did not support "their own" co-operative creameries, these eventually would be forced to close. Naturally these statements were frowned upon by both town and country people, who saw only the prospect of a shiny new industry for their district.

Two years later the Carnation Company sent a letter to 124 out of their 570 shippers, almost one quarter. They stated that they were amazed at the surprising increase in production, up about 45 per cent. The letter states "the company is forced to discontinue buying milk no later than September 30, 1964," and in closing they wished their patrons good health and success in the years that lie ahead. Obviously, the milk production of these 124 farmers is not needed anymore!

You have all heard the old saying that "experience is the best teacher, but the most costly." The experience of the farmers in the Bashaw area again points out the need for farmers to manage their own production and marketing

machinery. If production and marketing decisions are made by someone else, I dare say that periodically some farmers will get hurt. This happened in Regina last February when egg producers were told their production was not required any longer. We can learn from these expensive lessons with the hope that the same pitfalls can be avoided in future.

### ASSESSING THE BLAME

The meeting of 85 producers indicated that there was no attempt by the plant management to discourage production. The converse was true because farmers were encouraged by the milk route truckers to produce milk on a year round basis. Two more shippers were accepted by the plant since last June.

It would be fair to assess the blame in three areas.

The farmers first, because of their willingness to let someone else do their business for them. Had they an organization to protect their interests, they could have avoided having a large number shut out of the market. Secondly they could have as a group assured themselves, through contracts and quotas, that the plant would handle a determined amount, rather than having to rely on somebody's good word.

Some blame should be directed to the provincial government as well. They are in a position to license this type of an operation.

## FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.  
Phone 424-0375  
After 5:00 p.m. 489-6955

### the organized farmer

EDITOR — PAUL BABEY  
Assistant Editor — Ken Nelson

Subscriptions — \$1.00 a year  
Authorized Second Class Mail,  
Post Office Department, Ottawa,  
and for payment of postage in cash

FARMERS' UNION of ALBERTA  
9934 - 106 St., F.U.A. Bldg.,  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Printed by Co-op Press Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

# — — — is sign-up DAY!

# N O V E M B E R

Just two months to get ready for membership drive you say? That's plenty of time, isn't it?

Not when you have to hold at least one local meeting to plan the drive in your area!

Not when you are faced with prospects of a late harvest, and have to find out who can do the job that needs to be done!

Sure, the harvest takes first place — but isn't the F.U.A. membership drive a harvest too?

Begin planning now for OPERATION SIGN-UP, the harvesting of F.U.A. memberships, which will carry your organization through 1964-65, another year of service for you!

## TARGETS:-

— Contact every member, sign them up for the new year!

— Sign up more life memberships—that \$94.00 deal is good until the last day of October—and try for a seat on the F.U.A. Tour, reserved for the person selling the greatest number.

— Take advantage of the increased canvasser's commission (75c) on memberships sold before December 5. Any sold after that date will pay a smaller commission (25c).

— Sign up new memberships, try to increase F.U.A. membership by 10 per cent.

# 9

# NOVEMBER

# 9

Surely licenses need not be granted before a complete survey is made to determine the market needs for a product. Farmers could then be assured of a market for at least a limited quantity.

The third responsible party is the Carnation Company. The increased production was evident and an attempt to discourage production should have been made early. Farmers were mis-informed about the creation of a new market, as I mentioned earlier. I wonder why production was not cut back a little on every producer rather than by dropping certain milk routes and shutting out some completely?

### WHAT ALTERNATIVE?

Two resolutions were supported unanimously by the meeting. The appointed committee take preliminary steps toward setting up a Milk Shippers Association to include all farmers supplying milk to the Carnation plant at Wetaskiwin.

The second resolution directed the F.U.A. president to meet with the Minister of Agriculture, Harry Hays to discuss the possibility of the federal government purchasing some of the processed milk from the plant, so that the cut-off date could be extended three months. This would give the farmers time to seek other markets or adjust their production to a new situation.

The meeting also discussed

other alternatives. To go back to shipping cream would mean a loss of returns and increased labor cost. The milk powder industry and co-op processing plants were suggested. The possibility of a foreign market for First Grade Canadian cheese would be a long term solution if this market was available.

Regardless of the outcome it becomes clear that the day when the individual farmer can market his products by himself is past. If the farmers in the "affected area" are going to overcome their problem, it will best be done by a united front rather than depending entirely on individual action.

### A LESSON FROM DUCKS

Over the weekend I went to my farm to survey the crop situation. At best, if we harvest half a crop, we will be fortunate. A large portion of Alberta is in the same position.

Ducks were having a hay day. The crop is short and as one neighbor remarked, "The wheat is so high it actually covers the ducks' knees." I was faced with construction of a large number of scarecrows in a hurry.

A thought struck me that empty fertilizer bags (which are in abundance) nailed to a stick would fill the bill. After setting them out I watched anxiously as the ducks shied away and would not land. Wondering why, I soon realized

that it was the attractive co-op label that scared the birds away.

Even the ducks realized that co-operatives mean "people working together" and under these conditions "ducks" wouldn't have a chance. I walked home with a comforted feeling, thinking of all the co-operative people assisting me in my scarecrow project, and that no "bird" could dare oppose this type of philosophy. Couldn't the extensive use of this label be a way out to other problems facing Canadian farmers?

## MARKET REPORT

*Courtesy your Alberta Livestock Co-op*

**For week ending August 28, 1964 EDMONTON:**

Cattle — Receipts heavier, offering varied. Replacement types dominated. Killing steers and heifers generally steady but buyers not aggressive, indicating requirements were largely filled through direct, off market purchases.

Fair to medium butcher steers 18.00 to 20.00; Good butcher steers 20.00 to 21.00; Low choice to choice butcher steers 21.50 to 22.00; Fair to medium butcher heifers 15.00 to 17.50; Good to choice butcher heifers 18.00 to 19.00; Canner and cutter cows 9.00 to 11.50; Fair to medium cows 12.00 to 12.50; Good cows 12.50 13.50; Medium to good lean bologna bulls 14.00 to 15.00; Others, including heavy, fat bulls

13.00 to 14.00; Medium to good lite stock and feeder steers 19.00 to 20.00; Medium to good feeder steers over 700 lb. 17.50 to 19.50; Common to fair stock and feeder steers 13.00 to 17.00; Medium to good quality stock heifers 14.00 to 16.00; Plain quality stock heifers 12.00 to 13.00; Fair to good stock and feeding cows 11.00 to 13.00.

**The Hog Market** — Butcher hogs sold Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 24.35, Thursday and Friday at 24.70, on dressed weights for A grades. Sows sold on live weights in a range of from 11c for extreme heavy weights to 14½c for smooth light weights.

### CALGARY:

Slaughter cattle trade active. Butcher steers, heifers trend upward. Approx. 650 for export this week.

Choice butcher steers 22.00 to 22.60; Good to low choice butcher steers 21.00 22.00; Medium butcher steers 19.00 to 20.50; Choice butcher heifers 20.00 to 20.50; Good to low-choice butcher heifers 18.50 to 20.00; Fair to medium killing heifers 16.00 to 18.00; Medium to good butcher cows 13.00 to 14.00; Strong canner cows and cutter cows 10.00 to 13.00.

Medium to good stocker and feeder steers sold mostly from \$19.00 to \$20.50, best quality feeders to \$21.00.... Medium to good stock-type heifers \$16.50 to \$18.00, best quality occasionally higher.

### MARKET OUTLOOK

Not too much difference is expected in the marketing pattern for this Fall. Runs will probably start to increase toward the end of September, with both yearling feeder cattle and stock calves then starting to move to market.

Butcher hogs this week sold as follows: Monday 40 @ \$24.70, 30 carried over; Tuesday 89 head at \$24.40; Wednesday 111 @ \$24.50; Thursday 129 @ \$24.50; Friday, only 8 head cleared at \$24.10.

### ADVANCE NOTICE

Canadian livestock markets will be closed for the Labor Day holiday on Monday, September 7th.

## CLASSIFIED SECTION

### AGENTS

Write for FREE details and qualifications on our Farmer-Agents plan. Smith-Roles, Saskatoon.

### FARM LANDS

FARM WANTED — ½ section, cultivated, good house, 30 cow barn, adequate water, power. Pay to \$100 per acre if suitable—S.E. city of Camrose or Wetaskiwin areas. Reply to file 20, c/o Organized Farmer, 9934-105 St. Edmonton.

### FARM MACHINERY

Write for FREE details and qualifications on our Farmer-Agents plan. Smith-Roles, Saskatoon.

# Educational Opportunities For Farm Young People

By Mrs. R. Johnston, F.W.U.A. President

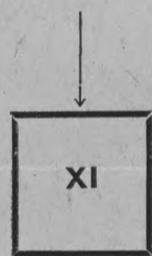
**THE VARIETY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO ALBERTA FARM YOUNG PEOPLE IS EXPANDING RAPIDLY WITH THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AND THE NEW AGRICULTURAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE PROGRAMS.**

For the benefit of the young people and their parents I aim to outline briefly some of the opportunities available and I suggest that you obtain more complete information from your high school principal and the principal of your nearest Agricultural and Vocational College.

In the past our high school programs were best suited to the academic student who planned to go on to the University. Later we had the diploma courses designed to provide a general education. We have now added the present vocational high school programs which provide general information in the academic field and also a sound vocational core in the chosen vocation. The programs in the high school have been articulated with the university, the apprenticeship board and the technical institutes. Thus the academic student with his matriculation standing in grade XII may go on to the university, the student with a vocational high school diploma may follow the apprenticeship pattern or go on to the technical institute following his chosen vocational field.

## The Apprenticeship Pattern for

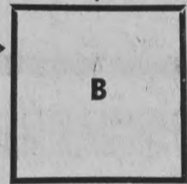
### High School Vocational Program



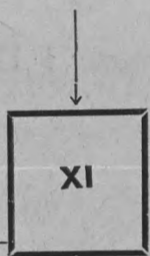
### INSTITUTE



See \*



### High School Academic Program



Entrance requirements for Year A are: 67 Alberta High School credits with at least a "B" standing in Mathematics 20 or 22, Science 20 or 22, and English 20.

Entrance requirements for entry into Year B are: an Alberta High School Diploma with at least a "B" standing in Mathematics 30 or 32, 35 or more credits in one of the articulated Vocational High School subjects with at least a "B" standing in the final year, and credit in Physics 30 or 32, OR successful completion of Year A, completion of Year A. (See Note 2 below).

\* Priority for entry into Year A will be given students from schools where the industrial vocational program is not available. Students attending school where the relevant vocational program is offered will be expected to prepare themselves for direct entry into Year B.

The three Alberta Schools of Agriculture have now become Agricultural and Vocational Colleges and are offering courses to articulate with the university in the faculties of Agriculture and Home Economics and with the Institutes of Technology in certain vocational courses. Courses are offered in Agriculture, Automotive, Clothing and Design, Commercial, Home Economics, Horticulture, Welding and High School Academic Subjects. In the later preference will be given to those who have a diploma from an Alberta Agricultural and Vocational College, to those combining Academic and Vocational subjects

and to those beyond the school leaving age.

Entrance requirements are the minimum age for young women 16 years, young men 17 years, or a student who has at least 70 high school credits with a "B" standing or better. The Students Assistance Act provides some financial assistance.

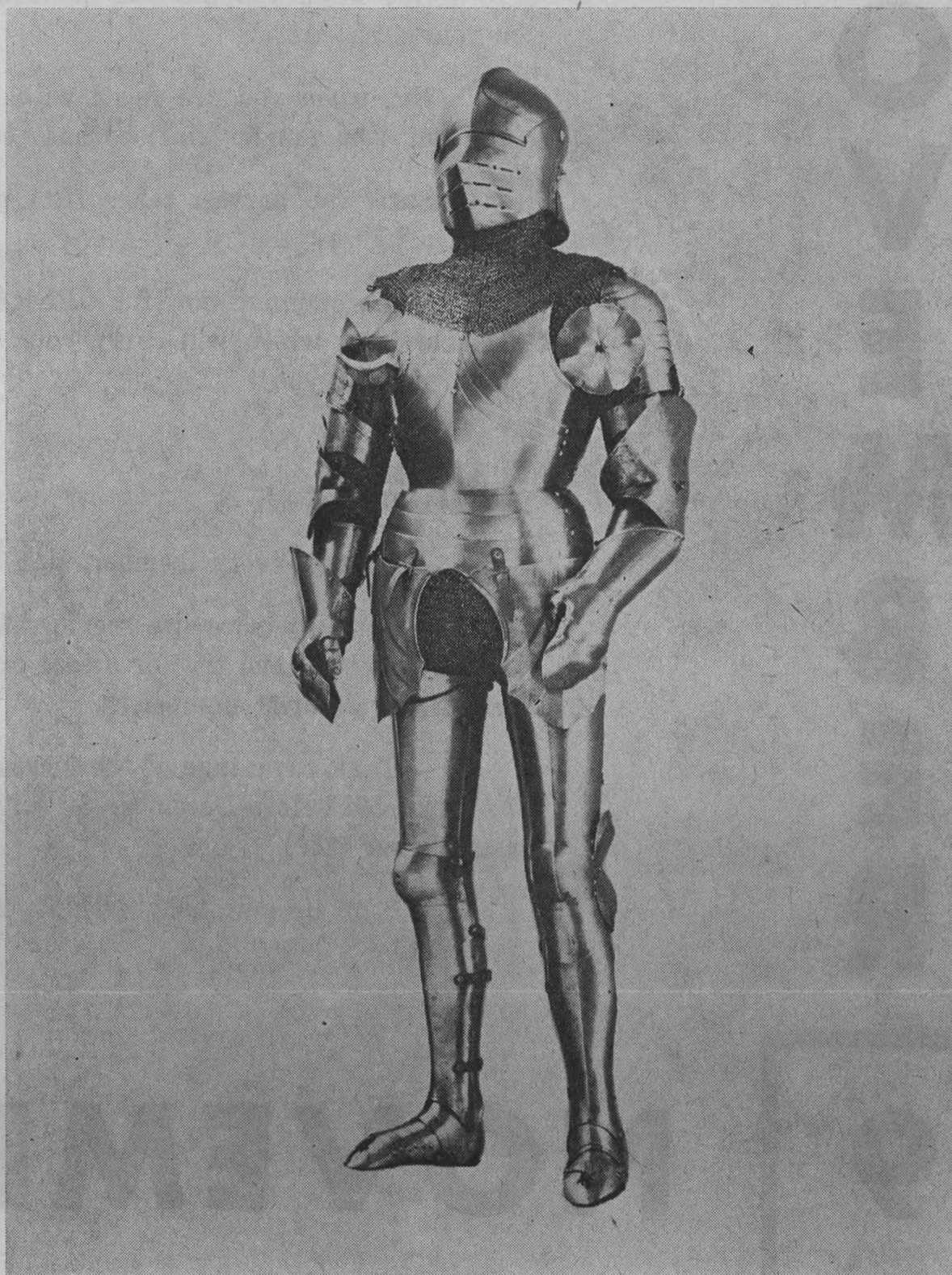
It is a recognized fact that farm young people must take advantage of the opportunities available to them if they hope to be able to take their place in our rapidly changing society. The farmer of tomorrow must be well versed in the sciences underlying his vocation, must be a good mechanic, manager and business-

man. He must be able to analyze and predict trends to meet the farm problems of the future.

About 20% of our farm young people, will come back to the farm. The others must receive an education which will enable them to go into professional, industrial, business or service occupations. It is our responsibility as parents to encourage them to further their

education and to see that they know what opportunities are available to them.

The Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture also provide educational opportunities for adults to further their education in their chosen field of endeavor or to obtain training which will enable them to change their occupation.



## WE CAN'T STAND STILL . . .

Progress requires continuing steps forward! And we are proud to say that during the past 10 years, we have never looked back! We now operate six Farm Supply Depots at strategic Alberta points . . . we have plans for more, two of which are already under construction. Our Maple Leaf bulk petroleum outlets now total 170! No . . . we can't stand still. We have to keep moving to keep up with the demands of 50,000 forward-looking members of UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE!



## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA CO-OP

"Owned by farmers—controlled by farmers—and operated SOLELY for the benefit of farmers."